

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received **JUL 29 1985**
date entered **AUG 29 1985**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic N/A
and/or common QUINEBAUG MILL / QUEBEC SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Location

street & number Elm, Front, Middle, South Main and Tiffany Streets
and Quebec Square (see continuation sheets) N/A not for publication
city, town Brooklyn/Killingly X vicinity of East Brooklyn, Danielson
state Connecticut code 09 county Windham code 015

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership - see continuation sheets
street & number _____
city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Brooklyn Town Clerk
Town Hall
street & number P.O. Box 356
city, town Brooklyn state Connecticut

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title State Register of Historic Places see continuation sheet
has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1985 federal state county local
depository for survey records Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
city, town Hartford state Connecticut

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Summary Description

The Quinebaug Mill/Quebec Square Historic District consists of about fifty major buildings on forty acres of land on the west bank of the Quinebaug River opposite Danielson, Connecticut. The district gains its distinctive character from the numerous brick millworker houses which line its quiet, narrow streets; twelve of these are long blocks of six to ten attached units, while another eleven are the more traditional individual two- and four-family mill houses. The majority are 1 1/2 stories high and have stone window sills and lintels and diamond-shaped cast-iron beam anchor plates. The district's buildings date from three principle periods: there are three frame worker houses, a monitor-roofed millowner's house, and a Greek Revival agent's house from the period of the first mill established on the site in 1827; a stone four-family tenement, three Italianate-detailed frame two-story houses, and the bulk of the brick houses date from the establishment of the Quinebaug Mill in 1851; and from a period of expansion around 1880 there are a huge two-story stone weave mill, a large and elaborate Queen Anne-style agent's house, a large brick company store building, and the six ten-family houses which form Quebec Square. In addition there remain at the rear of the houses ten small sheds with narrow-board siding; probably these were originally privies.

Quebec Square is somewhat isolated from the rest of the densely clustered mill housing by the steep downward slope of the land south along Tiffany Street and by a large intervening tract of open land and trees. Rather than being ranged along streets, the Quebec Square houses form their own pattern around a central open area now used as a playground and park.

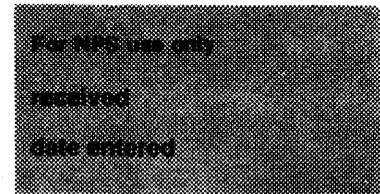
The district also includes industrial buildings. Besides the weave mill at the southern extreme of the district, there are several ancillary structures: a small stone waste house, ruins of two similar structures used for a picker house and boiler house, a brick gasholder and a brick retort building, and a two-story storehouse with both a stone part built c.1880 and a c.1915 reinforced concrete part. The district's stone buildings are all of similar construction, with rubble walls covered by a thick layer of stucco, corbelled brick cornices, and shallow-pitched roofs.

The major part of the mill buildings, however, were destroyed by fire more than twenty years ago. These included the so-called Tiffany Mill, a 3 1/2-story frame mill with a tall bell-tower built c.1827, and the Quinebaug Mill, an irregularly shaped structure with wings built in several stages beginning in 1853. Of stone construction, it was 3 1/2 stories tall and had several towers and both gable and gambrel-roofed sections. Foundations and other debris mark the location of these structures between the long stone-lined canal and the Quinebaug River. The canal and dam are in a good state of preservation.

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Location (continued):

The east end of the dam, and therefore a small part of the district, is in the incorporated borough of Danielson, Town of Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut.

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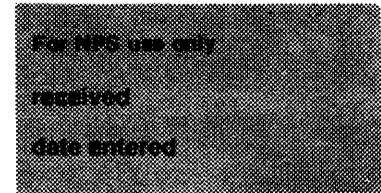
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Property Owners (continued):

Map/Lot	Street Address	Owner & Address	Contributing/ Noncontributing
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ELM STREET

47/61	43-53 Elm Street	Arthur T. & Marcella D. Veilleux Broad Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing (43 1/2 non-contributing)
47/63	37-42 Elm Street	Arthur T. & Marcella D. Veilleux Broad Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing

FRONT STREET

47/69	25-26 Front Street	Avelino & Louise Faria 26 Front Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/68	27-28 Front Street	Stanislaus L. & Simone Beaudoin 27 Front Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/67	29-30 Front Street	Beatrice M.L. Bernier Front Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/66	31-32 Front Street	Camille Chamberland 31-32 Front Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/65	33-34 Front Street	Ada E. Allaire & Carol A. Whitely Reynolds Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/64	35-36 Front Street	Paul Sr. & Anna M. Phaiah 4 Tiffany Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing

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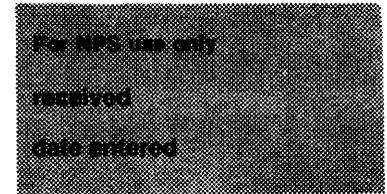
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Property Owners (continued):

Map/Lot	Street Address	Owner & Address	Contributing/ Noncontributing
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47/60	65-74 Front Street	Hector Bernier P.O. Box 492 New London, Connecticut 06320	Contributing
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MIDDLE STREET

47/74	59-64 Middle Street	Dora Collins 64 Middle Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/76	70 Middle Street	Estate of Leda Chamberland c/o Emil Gaudette South Main Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Noncontributing
47/80A	72 Middle Street	see 21-23 South Main Street	
47/75	53-58 Middle Street	Arthur T. & Marcella D. Veilleux Broad Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing

QUEBEC SQUARE (QUEBEC STREET)

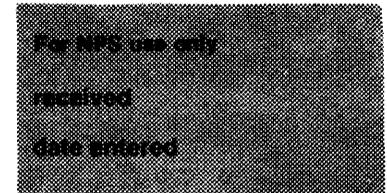
47/47A	Quebec Square	Quebec Square Housing Inc. Box 156 Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/55A	Quebec Square	Quebec Square Housing Inc. Box 156 Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Land only

SOUTH MAIN STREET (PROVIDENCE ROAD)

47/39	South Main Street	Roberta Weil <u>et al.</u> 2462 Arizona Ave. #1 St. Monica, California 90404	Land only
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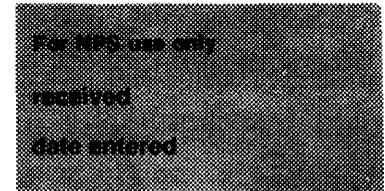
Property Owners (continued):

Map/Lot	Street Address	Owner & Address	Contributing/ Noncontributing
47/40	South Main Street	William J. & Louisa T. Pockoski 2 South Main Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Land only
47/38	2-4 South Main St.	William J. & Louisa T. Pockoski 2 South Main Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/41	3 South Main Street	James Atsales <u>et al.</u> 3 South Main Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/37	[8] South Main St.	Connecticut Real Estate Investors Balanced Fund Inc. P.O. Box 486 Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/77	5-11 South Main St.	MTG Enterprises c/o David Tavernier P.O. Box 586 Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/36	10-16 South Main St.	Harry J. Atsales South Main Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing (Frame building noncontributing)
47/78	13-15 South Main St.	Mildred L. & Gerald J. Bouthillier 15 South Main Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/79	17-19 South Main St.	Anna Gaudette <u>et al.</u> 19 South Main Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/80	21-23 South Main St.	Lena Espinosa 21 South Main Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing

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Property Owners (continued):

Map/Lot	Street Address	Owner & Address	Contributing/ Noncontributing
47/80A	South Main Street (Rear; fronts on 72 Middle Street)	Lena Espinosa 21 South Main Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Noncontributing

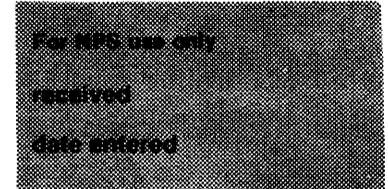
TIFFANY STREET

47/46	Tiffany Street [mill buildings]	Crouse Hinds Arrow-Hart Inc. Box 410 Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/57	Tiffany Street	Conrad F. & Maria A. Turcotte Cady Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Land only
47/59	80-81 Tiffany St.	R. Howard & Genevieve Smith North Street East Killingly, Connecticut 06243	Contributing
47/45	1-3 Tiffany Street	Donald J. Sr. & Frances E. Briere 2 Tiffany Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/44	4-6 Tiffany Street	Paul Sr. & Ann Phaiah 4 Tiffany Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing (garage & store non-contributing)
47/43	7-9 Tiffany Street	Paul Sr. & Ann Phaiah 4 Tiffany Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/42A	11 Tiffany Street	Howard H. & Rebecca A. Hopps Route 14A Oneco, Connecticut 06373	Contributing
47/42	11A Tiffany Street	Mathias L. Bernier 11A Tiffany Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing

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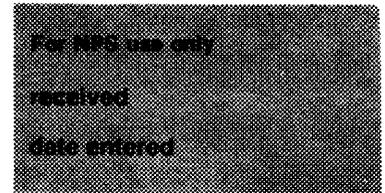
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Property Owners (continued):

Map/Lot	Street Address	Owner & Address	Contributing/ Noncontributing
47/73	17-18 Tiffany Street	William K. & Kate W. Christopher Tiffany Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/72	19-20 Tiffany Street	Robert J. Durand 20 Tiffany Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/71	21-22 Tiffany Street	Joseph P. & Dorothy E. Auger 21-22 Tiffany Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing
47/70	23-24 Tiffany Street	Maurice J. & Marguerite I. St.Jean Tiffany Street Danielson, Connecticut 06239	Contributing

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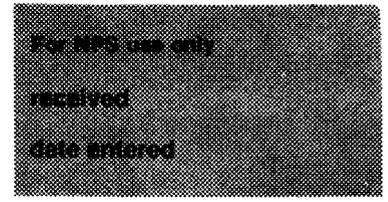
Location of Legal Description (continued):

The location of the legal description (if any) of the small part of the district which lies at the east end of the dam within the Borough of Danielson is

Killingly Town Clerk
127 Main Street - Town Hall
P.O. Box 707
Danielson, Connecticut 06239

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Existing Surveys (continued):

Connecticut: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites
Washington: Historic American Engineering Record, 1981.

1981 - Federal/State

Records deposited with Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut

Determination of Eligibility for Quebec Square property made on June 30, 1977.

National Park Service
United States Department of the Interior
1100 L Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

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Description (continued):

Integrity of the District

Except for the loss of the mill buildings cited above, the district retains a high degree of integrity. There are very few buildings of recent construction interrupting the rows of mill-related structures: a few modern sheds and garages, a small frame building next to the stone tenement, a small store building on Tiffany Street and three relatively modern houses are the only noncontributing buildings. Of sixty-three buildings, including outbuildings, the noncontributing structures total only eleven. Moreover, the existing buildings accurately reflect the historical extent of the mill village with only minor exceptions: on the corner of Elm and South Main Streets the present modern restaurant occupies the site of a boardinghouse which was probably identical to the one still standing at the corner of South Main and Tiffany Streets; and originally all the tenements had sheds standing in the rear yards, including the interior of Quebec Square, which now has a park-like aspect. An ornamental dome covering a large cistern at one time was located within the interior of the block bounded by Tiffany, Front, Elm, and Middle Streets.

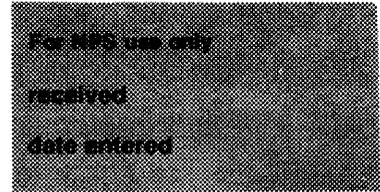
South Main Street at one time continued northeasterly across the river into Danielson, but since the relocation of Route US 6 it has ended at the river. The short access street west of the stone tenement was also created as part of the widened Route 6. The changes have created more isolation for the district from the built-up part of Danielson than existed in the historical period.

The houses in general have not been greatly altered. Most of the frame buildings have modern siding and windows but this does not obscure their characteristic form as millworker houses. The company store lost its bracketed cornice a few years ago, and one tenement has a two-story addition and its dormers altered to a single long shed dormer on each slope. Most of the changes, however, such as the relocation and alteration of the Tiffany House as tenements and the asbestos-shingle roofs found throughout the village, date from the period of the Quinebaug Company's ownership.

An inventory of the district's buildings follows. Except for South Main Street, the street numbers reflect the company's numbering of its tenements.

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Description (continued):

Inventory of Contributing Buildings:

ELM STREET

Six-family brick tenement, 37-42 Elm Street, c.1855, 1 1/2 stories high. Stone lintels and sills, diamond-shaped beam anchor plates. Five clapboarded shed-roofed dormers and six chimneys spaced along the roof. Entries grouped in three pairs. Later two-over-one sash. Photograph 14.

Ten-family brick tenement, 43-53 Elm Street, c.1855, 1 1/2 stories. Stone lintels and sills, diamond-shaped beam anchor plates. Entries grouped in pairs. Nine chimneys along the roof. Alterations: modern windows, dormer altered to a single large shed dormer on each slope, northernmost bay raised and built out as a 2 1/2-story dwelling. Photograph 15.

FRONT STREET

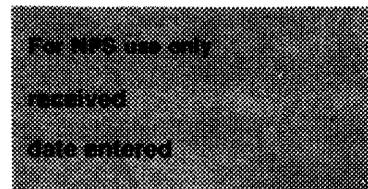
Two-family brick tenement, 25-26 Front Street, c.1855, 1 1/2 stories, five-bay symmetric facade with entries in the second and fourth positions, narrow paired windows with stone lintels and sills. Small central wall dormer gable, two end chimneys, fieldstone foundation, two diamond-shaped beam anchors. Photograph 17. Original shed in rear.

Two-family brick tenement, 27-28 Front Street, c.1855, 1 1/2 stories, five-bay symmetric facade with entries in the second and fourth positions, narrow paired windows with stone lintels and sills. Small central wall dormer gable, two end chimneys, fieldstone foundation, two diamond-shaped beam anchors. Modern entry shelters. Photograph 17. Original and modern sheds in rear.

Two-family brick tenement, 29-30 Front Street, c.1855, 1 1/2 stories, five-bay symmetric facade with entries in the second and fourth positions, narrow paired windows with stone lintels and sills. Small central wall dormer gable, two end chimneys, fieldstone foundation, two diamond-shaped beam anchors. Modern entry shelters. Photograph 17. Original and modern sheds in rear.

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Description (continued):

Two-family brick tenement, 31-32 Front Street, c.1855, 1 1/2 stories, five-bay symmetric facade with entries in the second and fourth positions, narrow paired windows with stone lintels and sills. Small central wall dormer gable, two end chimneys, fieldstone foundation, two diamond-shaped beam anchors. Photograph 17. Original shed in rear.

Two-family brick tenement, 33-34 Front Street, c.1855, 1 1/2 stories, five-bay symmetric facade with entries in the second and fourth positions, narrow paired windows with stone lintels and sills. Small central wall dormer gable, two end chimneys, fieldstone foundation, two diamond-shaped beam anchors. Photograph 17.

Two-family brick tenement, 35-36 Front Street, c.1855, 1 1/2 stories, six-bay facade with two entries at the center, large ell to the rear. Large shed-roofed wall dormer above the middle four bays. Two chimneys. Six-over-six sash. Stone lintels and sills, four beam anchors on the facade. First boardinghouse. Photographs 17 and 14. Original shed in rear.

Ten-family tenement, 65-74 Front Street, 1869, 1 1/2 stories, ten single entries with one now bricked up. Stone sills and entry lintels. Windows have segmental arched heads. Small clapboarded gable-roofed dormers spaced along the roof. Beam anchors only at every other party wall. Except for end units, each unit had two chimneys, two dormers, three facade windows, and one entry. Small garage addition at the west end. Photograph 16.

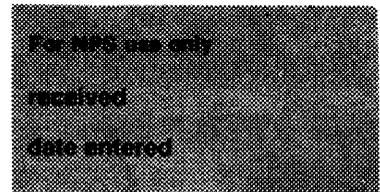
MIDDLE STREET

Six-family brick tenement, 59-64 Middle Street, 1869, 1 1/2 stories, stone lintels and sills, diamond-shaped beam anchor plates. Six single entries spaced along the facade. Five shed-roofed dormers and six chimneys (the middle four paired). Photograph 18. Original sheds in rear.

Six-family brick tenement, 53-58 Middle Street, 1861, 1 1/2 stories high. Stone lintels and sills, diamond-shaped beam anchor plates. Five clapboarded shed-roofed dormers and six chimneys spaced along the roof. Entries grouped in three pairs. Modern sash.

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Description (continued):

QUEBEC SQUARE

Quebec Square, 1882, six eight-family tenements arranged in a U-shaped pattern with a park or playground in the interior. Each building has eight entries, fourteen slate-covered gable-roofed dormers on the front slopes, and eight chimneys. Segmental-arched window and door openings, six-over-six sash. Slate roofs. Alterations: modern steps, entry and sidewalk lamps, one enlarged chimney per building. Photographs 21-23.

SOUTH MAIN STREET

QUINEBAUG STORE, 2-4 South Main Street, 1877, three-story brick commercial block, six-bay facade. Windows have segmental-arched brick drip molds, stone sills, and incised floral design in the spandrels. Two brick sawtooth courses at the cornice line. Shed roof on large braces sheltering the storefront. Small one-story brick wing at the west rear. Alterations: bracketed cornice replaced by plain parapet. Photograph 11.

AGENT'S HOUSE, 3 South Main Street, Queen-Anne style, c.1880, large 2 1/2-story wood-frame house with irregular plan and intersecting gable roofs. Clapboarded first story, plain and fishscale shingles on the second story, and diagonal board-and-batten gables. Ornamental elaboration includes a bay window on the north elevation, porches with turned posts and round-arched openings, overhanging attic stories carried on curved braces, cut-away corners, and exposed rafter ends. Photograph 12. Virtually unaltered.

Greek Revival house, [8] South Main Street, 1835, 2 1/2 stories, wood-frame construction, gable-end to the street. Four-bay facade (probably altered from original three-bay) with the entry on the right. Full cornice return. Alterations: asbestos siding, modern sash, modern pent roof and entrance portico, new picture window and added second-story window. Photograph 10. Shown in Barber view, 1838.

Boarding house, 5-11 South Main Street, 1869. Wood-frame, 2 1/2 stories, gable-end-to-street orientation. Two entries in the center of the four-bay gable-end facade sheltered by a flat-roofed portico on large scroll brackets. Bracketed cornice, six-over-six sash, molded window caps. Photograph 13.

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Description (continued):

Stone tenement, 10-16 South Main Street, 1852. Seven-bay facade with a central entry; 2 1/2 stories high. Granite foundation and window sills and lintels, brick at the building corners, window jambs, and cornice. Diamond-shaped beam anchor plates. Two small brick chimneys and small central shed dormer on the roof. Shed-roofed entrance shelter on simple braces. Alteration: modern sash. Photograph 10.

Wood-frame tenement, 13-15 South Main Street, 1873, 2 1/2 stories high; six-bay facade with two entries at the center, original doors with round-arched panes. Six-over-six sash, molded window caps. Bracketed cornice. Porch across the front has turned posts and post brackets with pendants. Asbestos siding. Photograph 13.

Wood-frame tenement, 17-19 South Main Street, 1873, six-bay facade with two entries at the center, 2 1/2 stories high. Six-over-six sash, molded window caps. Bracketed cornice. Porch across the front has turned posts and post brackets with pendants. Alterations: asbestos siding, added second-story porch. Photograph 13.

COMFORT TIFFANY HOUSE, 21-23 South Main Street, c.1827. Moved c.1880 from the corner of Tiffany and South Main Streets to make room for the present Agent's house. Wood-frame, 2 1/2 stories high, with a hip-roofed monitor on its hip roof. Six-bay facade with central entries obscured by glassed-in two-story porch. Asbestos siding. Photograph 9.

TIFFANY STREET

Quinebaug Mill buildings, c. 1860-1915. Remains of a large mill complex, much of it destroyed by fire twenty-four years ago, include:

Weave mill, 1882, stone, two stories with a nearly flat shallow-pitched gable roof (Photograph 1). Alterations include partially bricked-up segmental-arched openings, modern industrial sash, and a new sheet-metal cornice.

Warehouse, c.1915, three stories, reinforced concrete with paired small windows between slightly projecting piers. Flat roof with skylights. Plain parapet. Appended to a smaller c.1880 storage building. Photograph 2.

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Description (continued):

Gas holder, c.1875, brick, circular plan with an octagonal cupola on its conical roof. Adjacent to the brick one-story retort building which now serves as a two-bay garage. Photograph 3.

Waste building, c.1860, stone with a brick cornice below its shallow-pitched gable roof. Deteriorated condition. Photograph 4.

Dam, headgate, and power canal, 1853-1864, granite ashlar construction. Photographs 5-6.

Ruins of Tiffany mill, 1827, include much of the brick foundation and wheel pit; timbers, shafting and pulleys; and standing walls of the c.1860 picker house and boiler house. Photograph 7. Evidence of the 1853-1864 Quinebaug Mill includes two wheel pits and scattered flooring, timbers, and other debris.

Three-family wood-frame tenement, 1-3 Tiffany Street, c.1830, 1 1/2 stories high with full basement story at the rear. Large central brick chimney, entrances near the ends of the facade. Asbestos siding, modern picture window. Photograph 8.

Three-family wood-frame tenement, 4-6 Tiffany Street, c.1830, 1 1/2 stories high with full basement story at the rear. Large central brick chimney, entrances near the ends of the facade. Aluminum or vinyl siding, modern picture window. Photograph 8.

Three-family wood-frame tenement, 7-9 Tiffany Street, c.1830, 1 1/2 stories high with full basement story at the rear. Large central brick chimney, Irregular seven-bay facade with one entrance near the end and one one-third in from the right. Asbestos siding. Two small chimneys. Photograph 8.

Four-family brick tenement, 11 Tiffany Street, c.1855, 2 1/2 stories, seven bay facade with a central entry. Stone foundation. Diamond-shaped beam anchor plates on both stories. Stone lintels and sills, six-over-six sash. Two chimneys. Alterations: modern hip-roofed entrance porch, north side exterior stairs, enlarged shed dormer. Photograph 19.

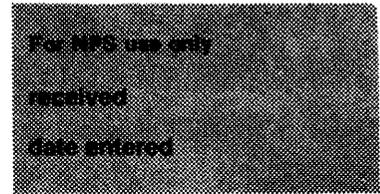
Small frame house, 11A Tiffany Street, 1 1/2 stories high, gable end facing the street. Entry at the northwest corner under a modern porch. From old maps it appears the house was remodelled from the c.1880 carriagehouse which was at the rear of the Agent's house, 3 South Main Street.

Two-family brick tenement, 17-18 Tiffany Street, c.1855, 1 1/2 stories, six-bay facade with two entries in the center sheltered by a glassed-in porch. Two small nearly square attic-story windows beneath the eaves. Stone lintels and sills, two brick chimneys. Modern garage.

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Description (continued):

Two-family brick tenement, 19-20 Tiffany Street, c.1855, 1 1/2 stories, five-bay symmetric facade with entries in the second and fourth positions, narrow paired windows with brick lintels and sills. Small central wall dormer gable, two diamond-shaped beam anchors. Original shed in rear.

Two-family brick tenement, 21-22 Tiffany Street, c.1855, 1 1/2 stories, five-bay symmetric facade with entries in the second and fourth positions, narrow paired windows with brick lintels and sills. Small central wall dormer gable, two diamond-shaped beam anchors. Original shed in rear.

Two-family brick tenement, 23-24 Tiffany Street, c.1855, 1 1/2 stories, five-bay symmetric facade with entries in the second and fourth positions, narrow paired windows with brick lintels and sills. Small central wall dormer gable, two diamond-shaped beam anchors. Original shed in rear.

Twelve-family brick tenement, 80-82 Tiffany Street, 1869, 2 1/2 stories, configured as four-family houses each one slightly lower as the grade of Tiffany Street descends. Each has three seven-bay facadewith a central entry. Stone foundations. Stone lintels and sills, six-over-six sash. Ten clapboarded gable-roofed dormers spaced along the front slope of the roof. Modern peaked-roof entry shelters. Photograph 20.

Inventory of Noncontributing Buildings:

House, 43 1/2 Elm Street, c.1980, one story high with a shallow-pitched gable roof. Entrance in the recessed southeast corner.

House and garage, 70 Middle Street, c.1970, 1 1/2 stories, large shed dormer, enclosed porch in front, aluminum or vinyl siding. Photograph 24.

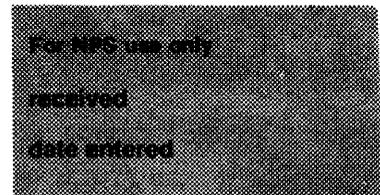
House and garage, 72 Middle Street, date unknown, 1 1/2 stories, gable end facing the street. Shed dormers on either slope, gable-roofed entry vestibule. Three-over-one windows, c.1925, and the clapboarded exterior suggest the house is an older building moved to the site.

Small frame one-story building of uncertain date, adjacent to 10-16 South Main Street. Photograph 10, extreme left. Clapboarded, concrete foundation.

Small store and garage, 4-6 Tiffany Street, Phaiiah's Market, c.1940(?), one story, frame construction, adjacent to a c.1830 mill-worker house.

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Significance (continued):

The Tiffany family sold their mill in 1848 to a group from Providence, Rhode Island, though no major expansion occurred until Amos and Moses Lockwood and other Rhode Island investors bought the property in 1851. Operating as the Quinebaug Company, the Lockwood brothers built a large new stone mill to supplement the existing Tiffany mill and several substantial new workers' houses. The Quinebaug Company was an integrated cotton mill, taking raw baled cotton and carding, spinning, and weaving it into finished cloth. At first high-quality, expensive cloth was produced, but ordinary sheeting soon became the mill's mainstay. To power the new mill a new dam, providing 24' of head, was built across the river, and the stone-lined raceway still visible today was reconstructed and greatly enlarged.

Throughout the 1850s and 1860s, the mill prospered and continued to add new houses along the streets it had laid out. In 1864 a major addition to the mill was built, and it assumed an irregular shape with different wings reflecting periods of expansion. In the early 1880s, the weaving operation was installed in its own large building, still standing, and an entire new section of housing, Quebec Square, was built to accommodate the expanded work force. Steam power supplemented the sometimes unreliable waterpower (anchor ice was a problem in the long canal) and at its height the mill ran more than 50,000 spindles and over 1,500 looms. With some 750 employees in the 1890s, the Quinebaug Company was the largest employer in Danielson. It was the cornerstone of the community's industrial base, and had other influences on its development as well.

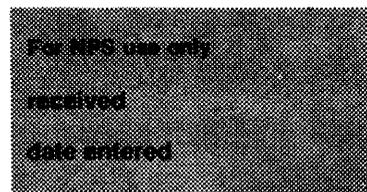
By 1854, mills like that of the Quinebaug Company had made Danielson, then known as West Killingly, a populous, densely settled community; the construction of the railroad through Danielson and the location of a station there in the late 1830s had also attracted people and businesses. In 1854, the owners of the Quinebaug Company and other local businessmen successfully petitioned the Legislature to establish a separate government for the community, creating a warden and a board of burgesses to oversee fire protection, streets, and other services appropriate to a growing urban area. Amos Lockwood, the principal in the Quinebaug Company, was chosen as the first warden. Originally named Danielsonville, the borough included both sides of the river and hence sections of both Killingly and Brooklyn.

From the beginning the Quinebaug Company mill brought new faces to Danielson. Early company records indicate that employees in the 1850s were divided about evenly between people of Irish and Yankee heritage. By the late 1860s, French names (usually misspelled) appear on the employee rolls, and by the 1880s the workforce was almost entirely French-Canadian. The company recruited and paid the transportation of workers from Canada, and from the start the new houses finished in 1882 were known as Quebec. Some millworkers bought land in Danielson, particularly near the Catholic Church, which was but a short walk from the mill over a footbridge no longer extant,

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Significance (continued):

and others started small businesses, so that by the time the mill began its decline, French Canadians had become a numerous, stable, and permanent part of the community.

The World War I period caused a boom in the region's textile industry and brought the only significant 20th-century addition to the Quinebaug Company plant in the form of the reinforced-concrete storehouse. But in the 1920s little growth occurred, and with the Depression the company began its decline. In 1932 the Quinebaug Company merged with the Wauregan Mills just downstream, a company which the same Rhode Island interests had started in 1853, and that same year the company sold off all its houses. In 1942 the company sold the Quinebaug mill to U.S. Rayon, and it was last operated as a poultry plant before the destructive fire of 1961.

Significance as a Mill Village

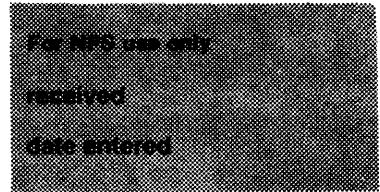
The worker houses and other buildings in East Brooklyn are a well-preserved example of a type of settlement found throughout eastern Connecticut, the textile mill village. Although it has some distinctive features not commonly found in other examples, the district contains many of the key elements of the type: the rows of nearly identical millworker houses, larger houses for boarding single workers, the company store, the mansions of the owners and agents, and the mill buildings themselves (although only a portion of the latter survive). These buildings reflect the effort, so typical of the times, which companies made to provide not only employment but also other necessities, such as housing, food, clothing, and other goods available at the company store. A variety of motives went into the creation of a company town. Part of it was necessity, since existing facilities and services were often not adequate to accommodate a greatly expanded population. Part was self-serving, since company stores and houses bound workers into a more dependent relationship with their employers, and part was paternalistic: houses such as those in East Brooklyn were obviously intended to provide well-built accommodations for workers who might otherwise be unable to afford good housing. Rents in the 1850s ranged from \$35 to \$55 annually at a time when unskilled male labor brought \$.75 to \$1.00 a day.

In terms of planning, the Quinebaug Mill represents the second stage of company towns, when the type and arrangement of houses appear to reflect some self-conscious plan. In the early days, millowners most often simply constructed the worker houses in a line along nearby roads, such as the three early houses along Tiffany Street. Indeed, this pattern persisted for small mills through the early 20th century. Beginning in the 1850s, however, the scale of new enterprises was considerably larger, and along with building huge new mills from scratch, these entrepreneurs could afford to buy large tracts, lay out new streets, and arrange housing for the hundreds of workers

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Significance (continued):

in some advantageous pattern. Other Connecticut towns constructed in this period include North Grosvenordale, Wauregan, Ponemah Mills in Taftville, and Willimantic's New Village. Like the Quinebaug site, these mill villages all show a distinct plan in their arrangement of houses. In all these other cases, however, the plan is a grid of streets on open land nearby (usually opposite) the mill, with almost all the houses detached two- and four-family frame dwellings.

With most of its housing units in brick rowhouses, the Quinebaug Mill village is probably unique in Connecticut. There is one brick row in Willimantic at the Windham Manufacturing Company site, and there are a limited number of individual brick houses at Yantic and Ponemah in Norwich and at North Grosvenordale. The choice of material is less significant than the form: Brooklyn's Long Brook brickyard was only two miles away and supplied the brick. After the first house built in stone in 1852, the company probably found brick to be cheaper than stone but equally fire-proof and substantial. The arrangement in long rows around large open squares is unusual, however, and prompts speculation as to its meaning, if any. Some savings in construction was undoubtedly part of the intent, but it also may have reflected a concept of orderliness or even an expectation that the enterprise would grow to such an extent that the greater density made possible by the row house form would be needed in the future. At the time the first houses on Front, Tiffany, and Elm Street were built, the mill's engineer (see below) was also working in Lawrence, Massachusetts, a textile city where mill housing took the form of long brick rows (although in Lawrence multi-story buildings predominated). The arrangement must have suited the company, because not only did they continue to construct rowhouses in the 1860s on Front, Middle and Tiffany streets (an area originally known as The Square), but also they selected the same plan for their new houses built in 1880 as Quebec Square.

Architecturally, the houses in the Quinebaug Mill's village are typical of the type: plainly detailed vernacular buildings with multiple entries, repetitious dormers and chimneys along the roof, and modular facades. The houses are by no means alike: they differ in the placement of the entrances at the ends or in the middle, the substitution of segmental-arched window heads for stone lintels in the later units, and the declining use of beam-anchor plates. Yet from the earliest frame houses, built c.1830 around large central chimneys, to the last Quebec houses completed in 1882, there is an essential similarity which marks these houses' origin as company tenements.

The plainness of the workers' houses stands out all the more in contrast to the house built c.1880 for the mill's resident agent (Photograph 12). With its complex roofline, varied wall-surface textures, asymmetric plan, overhanging stories, and elaborate porch detail, it constitutes an excellent example of Queen-Anne architecture, one of the leading styles of the

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Significance (continued):

Victorian period. The relationship between architectural embellishment and social status is furthered by the two-story frame tenements on South Main Street (Photograph 13). Built in 1869 to provide quarters for the families of overseers, the houses are not only larger than most but have the bracketed cornices, round-arched door lights, and molded window surrounds reflective of an Italianate stylistic influence.

The mill buildings are also typical of what one finds throughout the region. Built of stone to match the now-destroyed earlier mills, the 1880 weave mill shows the shallower-pitched roof then coming into favor. The gas works is especially significant, since such buildings were once common but now are very rare. In order to provide light, the mill produced its own gas from coal, coke or coal oil and stored it in the characteristic round gasholder building.

Because of the size and proximity of Danielson, East Brooklyn never actually operated as a self-contained mill village. The churches, both Catholic and Protestant, were located across the river, and many employees lived in privately owned housing there as well. The mill paid in cash, and only about one-third of the employees patronized the company store: the others bought at other shops in Danielson, and conversely, the Quinebaug store actively sought the business of non-mill related people. And although the agent and managers of the Quinebaug mill played a prominent role in Danielson's social life, holding positions of authority as church, fraternal, and political officeholders, the town had other mills and other successful businesses as well, so the Quinebaug Company never was able to dominate the community like some companies could in their smaller, more self-contained settings.

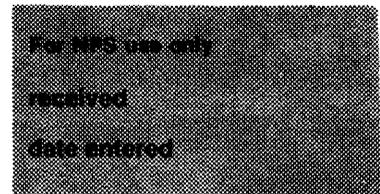
Amos D. Lockwood

The Quinebaug Mill and associated worker housing was the first major work of Amos D. Lockwood. Lockwood (1811-1884) was the founder of Lockwood, Greene & Company, one of the first industrial engineering firms and one still in business today. He was born in Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, the son of a surveyor and the step-grandson of Moses Brown, the Providence merchant who provided the financial backing for Samuel Slater. Lockwood became involved in textile manufacture at an early age and by 1832 he was assistant superintendent at the mills of Almy, Brown & Slater. By 1835 he was resident agent and in 1843 he himself took over the mills with his brother Moses.

Lockwood was the principal in the Providence group which acquired the Quinebaug site in 1851. He moved to Danielsonville where he was elected the warden of the newly incorporated borough. Further ties to the community were established by his daughter's marriage to John W. Danielson, a member of a locally prominent family. While directing the establishment of the Quinebaug mill, Lockwood in 1855 also took on the job of refitting the

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Significance (continued):

Pacific Mills in Lawrence, Massachusetts. His experience in Lawrence may have influenced him to adopt that city's characteristic brick rowhouse construction in his Connecticut endeavor. In 1858 Lockwood left to begin the erection of the Androscoggin Mills in Lewiston, Maine. Although he remained in Maine for more than twelve years, he retained ownership of the Quinebaug property and followed its operation closely. In Maine he built and operated a number of mills connected with the interests of Benjamin Bates; he also served as treasurer of Bates College. Lockwood invested in the Saco Water Power Machine Shop, an enterprise which grew and merged with other firms to become one of the country's major producers of textile manufacturing machinery.

In 1871 Lockwood decided to become a full-time consulting engineer, opening an office in Boston as A.D. Lockwood & Company. With forty years of practical experience in Slatersville, Danielsonville, Lawrence, and Lewiston, Lockwood was superbly qualified as a mill engineer and was highly sought after by New England manufacturers. He offered a full range of services, selecting the site, designing the dam, raceways and mill buildings, and outfitting the mill with a complete set of machinery. His ties to the Saco-Lowell shops allowed him to profit a second time when the client selected their machinery, but Lockwood was careful to maintain working relationships with nearly all textile manufacturers and machinery suppliers, and his services were even recommended by Saco-Lowells's competitors in Whitinsville.

Lockwood designed numerous mills throughout New England, including the 1880 weave mill in East Brooklyn and several in the Lewiston area, Waltham, Massachusetts, and at Amoskeag (Manchester, New Hampshire). He also built a large mill in Waterville, Maine, which he owned and operated with his son-in-law John Danielson. In 1876 he began a series of mills in Piedmont, South Carolina, for Henry P. Hammett, a major proponent of Southern industrialization. Lockwood took in associate engineer Stephen Greene as a partner in 1882, renaming the firm Lockwood, Greene & Company.

Lockwood made some small improvements to textile mill technology -- he brought in the first slashers (warp-thread sizing machines) from England, he is said to have been the first to use cast-iron pintle caps on interior columns, and he devised a system known as "Lockwood framing" which cut in half the number of columns needed. Nevertheless, his real significance is not as a technician but as a businessman and organizer. Because of his extensive experience and wide-ranging contacts, he was able to secure a very large number of important mill-building contracts, and his was one of the first firms of consulting industrial engineers to operate on a full-time basis. As befitted his position at the center of the industry, Lockwood served as president of the New England (later renamed the National) Association of Cotton Manufacturers from 1878 until his death in 1884.

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Significance (continued):

NOTES

1. Comfort Tiffany's son Charles was the first storekeeper; he soon left Brooklyn to pursue a more successful career in New York. His New York store is still in existence, though the original line of dry goods has been somewhat eclipsed by other, more expensive items.

2. The name was later shortened to Danielson, and in 1899 the Brooklyn side was removed from the borough, giving it substantially the same boundaries as today, entirely within the Town of Killingly.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
..... prehistoric	..... archeology-prehistoric	X	..... community planning	..... landscape architecture	..... religion
..... 1400-1499	..... archeology-historic		..... conservation	..... law	..... science
..... 1500-1599	..... agriculture		..... economics	..... literature	..... sculpture
..... 1600-1699	X	..... architecture	..... education	..... military	..... social/
..... 1700-1799	..... art	X	..... engineering	..... music	..... humanitarian
X	..... commerce		..... exploration/settlement	..... philosophy	..... theater
..... 1800-1899	..... communications	X	..... industry	..... politics/government	..... transportation
..... 1900-			..... invention		..... other (specify)

Criteria A, C

Specific dates See Item 7, Inventory **Builder/Architect** Amos Lockwood, engineer

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Summary Statement of Significance

The Quinebaug Mill/Quebec Square Historic District is significant as a tangible reminder of the importance of the textile industry in the development of the Danielson-East Brooklyn area (Criterion A), which like many other communities in eastern Connecticut was highly dependent upon textile manufacture for its growth as a town and its economic sustenance. Textile mills brought prosperity to Danielson, encouraged the growth of secondary industries, and by employing hundred of workers provided the underpinning for the town's commercial health as well. Because the mills used mostly immigrant labor, they brought an ethnic diversity to the community, particularly a French-Canadian presence, which otherwise would not have existed. The district is also significant as a well-preserved example of a particular type of settlement pattern and architecture, the mill village. It has all the key features of the mill village, with rows of nearly identical, plainly detailed worker housing, mill buildings, boardinghouses, a company store, and an architecturally elaborate agent's house (Criterion C). Finally, the district has significance as an early work by a nationally prominent figure in industrial engineering, Amos D. Lockwood. Lockwood planned, built, and operated textile mills throughout New England and was one of the pioneers of the consulting engineer profession.

Historical Development

In the early 1820s the area occupied by the district was simply an outlying farming area remote from the town centers of both Brooklyn and Killingly. The Danielson family had started a small textile mill on the Five-Mile River at the point where it joined the Quinebaug, and in 1827 they sold land and water privileges on the west or Brooklyn side to Comfort and Ebenezer Tiffany. The Tiffanys constructed a dam, race, store, the three workers' houses still standing on Tiffany Street, and a three-story frame mill, the brick foundation of which is still discernible. Comfort Tiffany also built the large hip-and-monitor roofed house (Photograph 9) which was later used as tenements. The form was a favorite of the wealthy in the Federal period: Ebenezer Young, a lawyer, millowner, and U.S. Congressman, built a similar house nearby in the Westfield section of Killingly. Another dwelling of this period is the Greek Revival house (Photograph 10) built by the Tiffanys for one of their managers. These buildings are among the oldest textile mill-related structures in the Danielson area and indicate the community's long-standing dependency on textile manufacture.

(continued)

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(continued)

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property _____ approx. 39 acres

Quadrangle name Danielson

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UTM References see continuation sheet

A

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

Zone	Easting			Northing					

D

Zone	Easting			Northing					

E

Zone	Easting			Northing					

F

Zone	Easting			Northing					

G

Zone	Easting			Northing					

H

Zone	Easting			Northing					

Verbal boundary description and justification

see continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

N/A

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bruce Clouette & Matthew Roth, partners

Edited by John Herzan,
National Register Coordinator

organization Historic Resource Consultants

date March 20, 1984

street & number The Colt Armory
55 Van Dyke Avenue

telephone (203) 547-0268

city or town Hartford

state Connecticut

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ X state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Director: Connecticut Historical Commission

date July 8, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date 8/29/85

Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

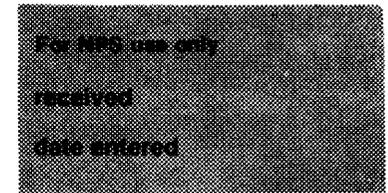
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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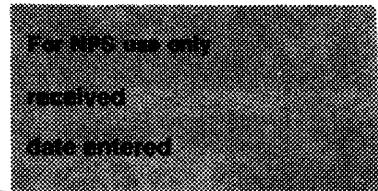
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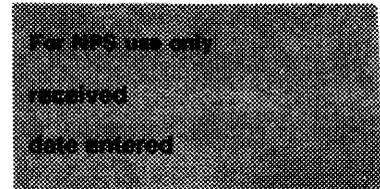
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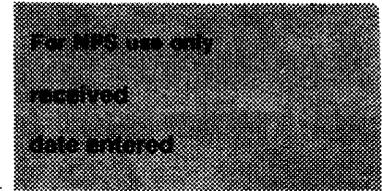
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Geographical Data (continued):

Boundary Description:

Beginning at the eastern (Danielson) end of the dam across the Quinebaug River, the boundary runs westerly in a straight line to the end of the north side of South Main Street, Brooklyn. It continues along the north side of South Main Street until reaching the southeast corner of parcel 38, Brooklyn Assessor Map 47 (2-4 South Main Street). It runs northwesterly along the east line of that lot, then westerly along the north lines of that lot and lots 37 and 36, following the line of lot 36 (10-16 South Main Street) back to South Main Street. The boundary crosses South Main Street and then runs westerly along the south line of South Main Street to the northwest corner of Lot 80 (21-23 South Main Street). It runs southerly along the west line of Lot 80, crosses Middle Street, runs westerly along the south edge of Middle Street to the corner with Elm Street, and crosses Elm Street to the northeast corner of Lot 61 (43-53 Elm Street). It runs westerly, southerly and then easterly along the line of Lot 61 until encountering the northwest corner of Lot 60 (65-74 Front Street). The boundary runs southerly along the line of Lots 60 and 57 to the southwest corner of Lot 57. It runs westerly and then southerly along the line of Lot 55A, then southerly and easterly along the line of Lot 47A (Quebec Square) to Tiffany Street. The boundary runs northerly along the west side of Tiffany Street 187.48', then turns east and runs 33' until the Tiffany Street street line turns north again. From this point the boundary continues in a straight line across Tiffany Street and across Lot 46 to the west bank of the Quinebaug River. It runs northerly along the west bank of the Quinebaug River to the dam, then runs northeasterly along the downstream edge of the dam and continues to the first point.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**



**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Quinebaug Mill / Quebec Square Historic District

Continuation sheet

Brooklyn & Killingly, CT

Item number

10

Page

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Geographical Data (continued):

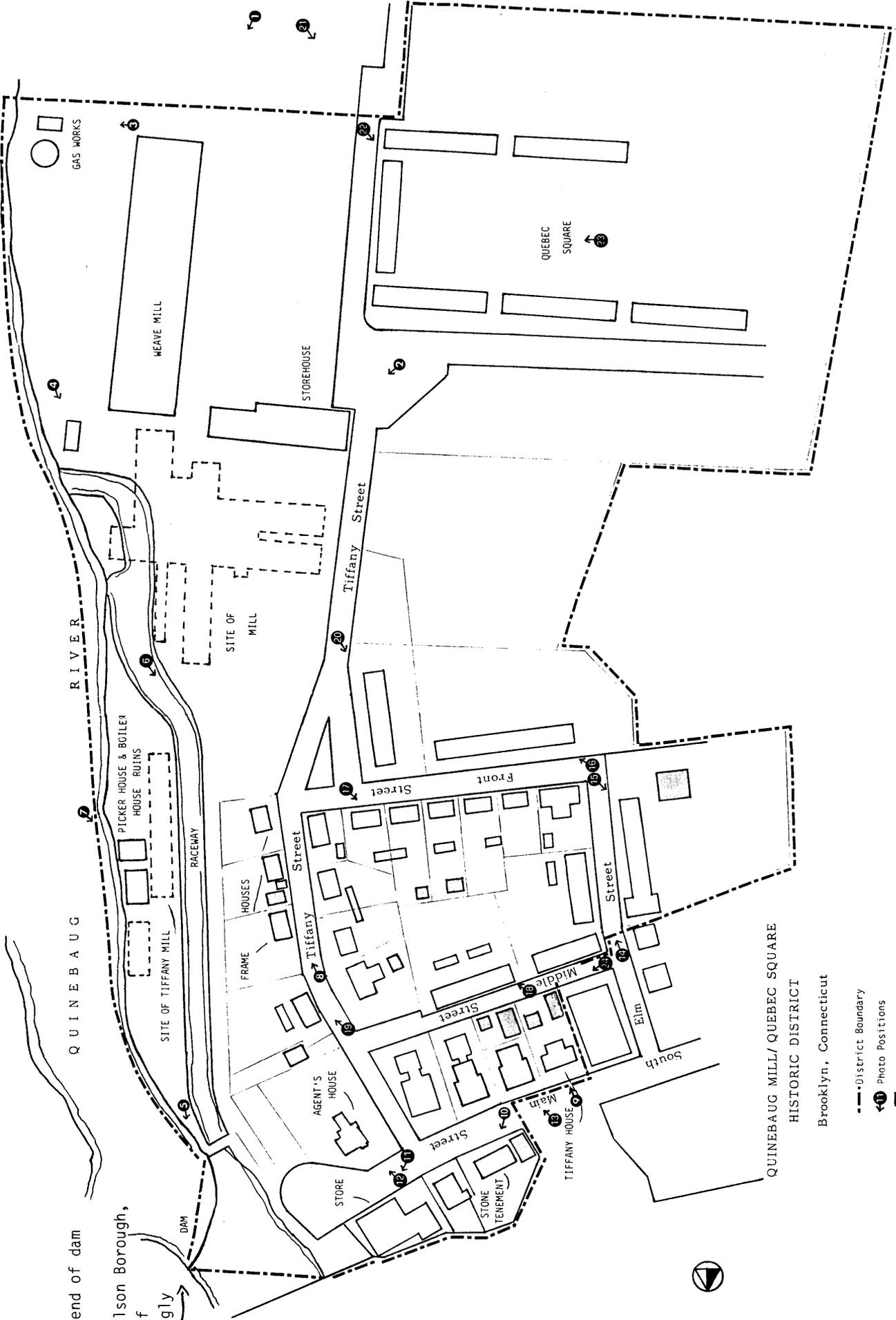
Justification:

The boundary of the district was chosen to include the mill and mill-related structures which at one time belonged to the Quinebaug Mill: the contiguous workers' houses, factory buildings and store on South Main, Tiffany, Elm, Front and Middle Streets and Quebec Square. These buildings have substantial visual unity and are interrupted by very few non-historic structures. They are all associated with one particular episode in the area's historical development, and by their physical appearance they recall East Brooklyn's origins as a textile-mill village.

The relatively new four-lane Route 6 (a bypass for South Main Street) forms a strong physical and visual boundary for the district's north end, and the wide Quinebaug River serves a similar purpose for the eastern boundary. To the south there is only open meadow land, and for most of the western edge as well.

To the west of the district on South Main Street are other 19th-century houses, most quite plain but some of recognizable historical styles. These were never owned by or directly connected with the mill, though the whole West Side's development was ultimately dependent on textile manufacture. These were excluded because of their lack of direct historical association and because the proportion of non-contributing structures is very high.

The Quinebaug Company did own in the early 20th-century a number of houses on Dyer Street and Water Street, across the river in Danielson. Although interspersed with houses built by private parties, these frame duplex houses have the typical mill-worker house appearance. Some were purchased from the Danielson mill, another textile company. Though historically connected to the mill by a bridge across the Quinebaug, today these houses are quite isolated from the major part of the mill village. Not only the broad Quinebaug River but also the widened Route 12 (four lanes with median) physically separate the Danielson houses from East Brooklyn. Because of these visual barriers, the mill's later houses on the Danielson side were excluded.



East end of dam
is in
Danielson Borough,
Town of
Killingly

QUINEBAUG MILL/ QUEBEC SQUARE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
Brooklyn, Connecticut

- - - District Boundary
- Ⓛ Photo Positions
- ▭ Noncontributing Structures
- - - Structures No Longer Extant

